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Article

Are COVID-19 Vaccines in Pregnancy as Safe and Effective as the U.S. Government, Medical Organizations, and Pharmaceutical Industry Claim? Part I

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Abstract: Introduction: In Part I of this three-part series we report a retrospective, population-based cohort study assessing rates of adverse events (AEs) in pregnancy after COVID-19 vaccines compared to the same AEs after influenza vaccines and after all other vaccines. Methods: Data were collected from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The CDC/FDA Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) database was queried from January 1, 1990, to April 26, 2024, for adverse events (AEs) involving pregnancy complications following COVID-19 vaccination. The timeperiod included 412 months for all vaccines except COVID-19 vaccines, having been used for only 40 of the 412 months (December 1, 2020, to April 26, 2024). Proportional reporting ratios (PRR) by time compared AEs after COVID-19 vaccination to those after influenza vaccination, and after all other vaccine products administered to pregnant women. In cases in which the PRR was not applicable, Chi-square analysis and Fisher's exact tests were used according to CDC/FDA guidance. CDC/FDA stipulate a safety concern if a PRR is ≥ 2 or if a Chisquare is ≥ 4. Results: The CDC/FDA's safety signals were breached for all 37 AEs following COVID-19 vaccination in pregnancy: miscarriage, fetal chromosomal abnormality, fetal malformation, cervical insufficiency, premature rupture of membranes, premature labor, premature delivery, placental calcification, placental infarction, placental thrombosis, placenta accreta, placental abruption, placental insufficiency, placental disorder, fetal maternal hemorrhage, fetal growth restriction, reduced amniotic fluid volume, preeclampsia, fetal heart rate abnormality, fetal cardiac disorder, fetal vascular mal-perfusion, fetal arrhythmia, fetal distress, fetal biophysical profile abnormal, hemorrhage in pregnancy, fetal cardiac arrest, fetal death (stillbirth), premature infant death, neonatal asphyxia, neonatal dyspnea, neonatal infection, neonatal hemorrhage, insufficient breast milk, neonatal pneumonia, neonatal respiratory distress, neonatal respiratory distress syndrome, and neonatal seizure. All p values were ≤ 0.001 with the majority being <0.000001. Summary statistics for the deviation from the CDC/FDA safety signals mean (n, range) are as follows: PRR 69.3 (46, 5.37 - 499); z statistic 9.64 (46, 3.29 - 27.0); and Chi-square was 74.7 (26, 28.9 - 148). Conclusions: We found unacceptably high breaches in safety signals for 37 AEs after COVID-19 vaccination in pregnant women. An immediate global moratorium on COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy is warranted. The United States government, medical organizations, hospitals, and pharmaceutical companies have misled and/or deceived

the public regarding the safety of COVID-19 vaccination in pregnancy. Promotion of these products must be immediately halted.

Keywords: COVID-19 Vaccines; Pregnancy Complications; Cervical Insufficiency; Miscarriage; Stillbirth; Preterm Delivery; Preeclampsia; Fetal Growth Restriction; Fetal Malformations; Premature Newborn Death; Newborn Complications.

Introduction

The "Golden Rule of pregnancy" has remained unchanged throughout millennia: Novel and/or potentially harmful substances are never used when new human life is being formed and nurtured within the womb. Even foods and beverages normally considered safe for most people are ill-advised during pregnancy such as unpasteurized milk, fermented foods (such as kombucha, yogurt, and certain cheeses), as well as some preparations and types of fish. Experts agree that small amounts of alcohol could potentially cause harm to the developing embryo and fetus and should therefore be avoided in pregnancy. The foregoing list is hardly exhaustive. Many other foods and beverages are avoided during pregnancy for the same reason – they have the potential to cause harm during pregnancy.

The Golden Rule of pregnancy was emblazoned on the collective consciousness of the global community after the thalidomide and diethylstilbestrol (DES) pregnancy disasters of the 20th century. Novel and untested medical interventions introduced during *any* stage of pregnancy are avoided, due to their high potential to cause short and long-term multigenerational harms that may not be discoverable for years or even decades. The thalidomide and DES disasters demonstrate how easily delicate and intricate processes in the developing embryo/fetus can be catastrophically damaged when a novel teratogenic agent is given during pregnancy. During the vulnerable embryonic stage, the intricate blueprint for a new human life is created, including formation of all major systems and structures. During the fetal development stage, critical growth and development of all the major organ systems takes place. Because of the graphic nature of severe birth defects caused by thalidomide, it is perhaps better remembered than DES. Yet thalidomide (which we discuss in part II) caused far less morbidity and mortality in pregnancy than did DES.

DES was widely prescribed to pregnant women for several decades with as many as 10 million exposed globally [1]. All physicians, *especially* obstetricians, know that DES was associated with cervical malformations in the daughters exposed in-utero. This tragically resulted in infertility, recurrent pregnancy loss, ectopic pregnancy, miscarriage, cervical insufficiency, preeclampsia, premature delivery, stillbirth, and neonatal death [2].

Ironically, the pharmaceutical industry marketed DES in pregnancy as a novel method to avoid pregnancy loss. Yet DES also caused clear cell adenocarcinoma of the cervix, vagina, and breast cancer [2]. DES complications were multigenerational and not limited to reproductive disasters in women. DES caused multiple complications in both sexes including autoimmune disease, neurodevelopmental alterations, psychosexual disorders, depression, immunologic complications, pancreatic disorders, early menopause, and cardiovascular problems [1,2]. Epigenetic alterations have been detected, and generational effects are observed in both DES daughters/sons, and DES granddaughters/grandsons [1,2]. As the data in this study demonstrates, the carnage caused by DES was unrivaled in history until administration of COVID-19 vaccines during pregnancy. The sheer volume of adverse event data following COVID-19 vaccination in pregnancy published even before this study moreover points toward the possibility (if not probability) of long-term, multigenerational harms.

The purpose of Part I presented here is to assess the effects of COVID-19 vaccines on pregnancy outcomes through the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) database. VAERS is a national early warning system for vaccine safety established in 1990 as an outgrowth of the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act signed into law in 1986 [3]. VAERS is co-managed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

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Methods

MedAlerts [4] is one of only two long-standing platforms used to query the CDC/FDA VAERS database. The study period was from January 1, 1990, through April 26, 2024, and this includes 412 months for all vaccines except for COVID-19 vaccines that were used only 40 months (December 1, 2020 to April 26, 2024).

The first column of Table 1 lists 37 pregnancy complications investigated. The second column of Table 1 shows the exact MedAlert's "symptom(s)" used to investigate each of the 37 AEs in pregnancy. It is noteworthy that the CDC/FDA VAERS database lists AEs by British rather than American spelling.

Table 1. Thirty-seven pregnancy-related adverse events (AEs) were investigated in this study, 27 were antepartum AEs and 10 were postpartum/newborn AEs. The AEs are depicted in Column 1 and the actual MedAlert's "symptoms" extracted are listed in Column 2. Noteworthy is that the U.S. CDC/FDA VAERS lists these complications in British spelling. Column 3 lists the raw data of AEs depicted as follows: COVID-19 vaccines / influenza vaccines / All other vaccines except COVID-19.

Adverse Event	MedAlerts "Symptoms" Utilized	Adverse Events Raw Data Expressed as COVID-19 Vaccines / Influenza Vaccines / All Other Vaccines
	"abortion missed" or "abortion spontaneous" or "abortion	
Miscarriage (spontaneous abortion)	spontaneous complete" or "abortion spontaneous complicated" or "abortion spontaneous incomplete"	3494 / 315 / 936
Fetal chromosome abnormality	"foetal chromosome abnormality"	17 / 0 / 2
Fetal malformation	"foetal cystic hygroma" or "foetal malformation" or "foetal megacystis"	40 / 2 / 8
Cervical insufficiency	"cervical incompetence"	10/2/9
Premature rupture of membranes	"premature rupture of membranes"	114 / 14 / 53
Premature labor	"premature labour"	189 / 53 / 223
Premature delivery	"premature baby" or "premature delivery"	404 / 142 / 356
Placental calcification	"placental calcification"	5 / 0 /2
Placental infarction	"placental infarction"	8 / 0 / 2
Placental thrombosis	"foetal placental thrombosis"	6/0/0
Placenta accreta	"placenta accreta"	3/0/0
Placental abruption	"premature separation of placenta"	90 / 14 / 44
Placental insufficiency	"placental insufficiency"	24 / 0 / 2
Placental disorder	"placental disorder"	41 / 17 / 55
Fetal-maternal hemorrhage	"foetal maternal hemorrhage"	7/1/1
Fetal growth restriction	"foetal growth abnormality"	21 / 0 / 1

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Adverse Event	MedAlerts "Symptoms" Utilized	Adverse Events Raw Data Expressed as COVID-19 Vaccines / Influenza Vaccines / All Other Vaccines
Reduced amniotic fluid volume	"amniotic fluid index decreased" or "amniotic fluid volume decreased"	17 / 1 / 11
Preeclampsia	"pre-eclampsia"	147 / 26 / 96
Treceampoia	"foetal heart rate abnormal" or	111 / 20 / 50
	"foetal heart rate acceleration	
	abnormal" or "foetal heart rate	
	deceleration" or "foetal heart rate	
Fetal heart rate	deceleration abnormal" or "foetal	228 / 48 / 94
abnormality	heart rate decreased" or "foetal heart	
	rate disorder" or "foetal heart rate	
	increased" or "foetal heart rate	
	indeterminate"	
Fetal cardiac disorder	"foetal cardiac disorder"	22 / 4 / 8
Fetal vascular	"foetal vascular malperfusion	19 / 0 / 0
malperfusion	ioetai vasculai maiperiusion	19/0/0
Fetal arrhythmia	"foetal arrhythmia"	10 / 0 / 0
Fetal distress	"foetal distress syndrome"	18 / 6 / 27
Fetal biophysical profile abnormal	"foetal biophysical profile abnormal"	4/0/0
Hemorrhage in pregnancy	"haemorrhage in pregnancy"	164 / 7 / 25
Fetal cardiac arrest	"foetal cardiac arrest"	21 / 2 / 2
Fetal death (Stillbirth)*	"foetal death" or "stillbirth"	477 / 68 / 175
Premature infant death	"premature baby death"	12 / 0 / 1
Neonatal asphyxia	"neonatal asphyxia"	8/0/3
Neonatal dyspnea	"neonatal dyspnea"	13 / 0 / 1
Neonatal infection	"neonatal infection"	5/0/4
Neonatal hemorrage	"haemorrhage neonatal"	4/0/0
Neonatal insufficient breast milk	"neonatal insufficient breast milk"	10/0/0
Neonatal pneumonia	"neonatal pneumonia"	4/0/1
Neonatal respiratory distress	"neonatal respiratory distress"	12 / 0 / 7
Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome	"neonatal respiratory distress syndrome"	12 / 0 / 23
Neonatal seizure	"neonatal seizure"	7/0/6

MedAlerts "symptoms" involved complications of pregnancy and newborns including those specific symptoms listed under "abortion...", "amniotic...", "foetal...", "neonatal...", "placental...", and "premature...". Diagnoses having an AE with < 3 cases in the COVID-19 vaccine group were excluded. Proportional reporting ratios (PRR) calculated by time as previously validated [5] and were used in accordance with the CDC/FDA Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) "Standard Operating Procedures" for COVID-19 and as previously validated. The CDC/FDA consider a PRR \geq 2 or a Chi-square \geq 4 to be a safety concern as outlined on page 15 of this document [6].

A recent publication analyzing the VAERS database used PRR based on three different variables: AE per time, AE per inoculation, and AE per individual vaccinated [5]. This publication [5] utilized Poisson distribution for a disproportionality analysis by time, by vaccination dose, and by person vaccinated and used a Poisson E-test to compute the p-value. Denominators for COVID-19 vaccinations and number of individuals vaccinated were obtained from Our World in Data [7]. Denominators for influenza vaccinations and numbers of individuals vaccinated were obtained using historical data combined with Monte Carlo simulation modeling. These extensive time/space consuming analyses were not necessary to repeat in this study since the AE/per time was validated by AE/dose and by AE/person vaccinated [5]. When there was a zero in the raw database (Table 1) the PRR is not applicable, and Fisher's exact test and Chi-square analysis were performed instead. Standard statistical methods were used including PRRs and 95% confidence intervals, Fisher's exact test, Chi-square, and summary statistics as appropriate using MedCalc® version 22.021 [8]. MedCalc® Statistical Software reports p-values as follows: for PRR the lowest p value reported is p < 0.0001 or an exact number if p > 0.0001, and for the Fisher exact test the lowest p value reported is p < 0.000001 (1 in a million) or an exact number if p > 0.000001.

Results

Table 1, Column 3 describes the raw data for each of the 37 AEs expressed as: case numbers in COVID-19 vaccines over 40 months / case numbers in influenza vaccines over 412 months / case numbers in all vaccines (including influenza) excluding only COVID-19 for 412 months. Table 2 describes the 37 AEs in Column 1, the PRR or Chi-square for COVID-19 vaccines / influenza vaccines in Column 2, and the PRR or Chi-square for COVID-19 vaccines / all other vaccines in Column 3. All 37 AEs in pregnancy far exceed the CDC/FDA safety signal: a PRR of ≥ 2 or a Chi-square of ≥ 4 (Table 2). Summary statistics for the 37 AEs mean (n, range) are as follows: PRR 69.2 (46, 5.37 - 499); z statistic 9.64 (46, 3.29 - 27.0); and Chi-square was 74.7 (26, 28.9 - 148). All p values were ≤ 0.001 with the majority being less than 0.000001 as MedCalc® only reports the lowest p-value for PRR as < 0.0001.

Table 2. Thirty-seven pregnancy-related adverse events (AEs), 27 antepartum AEs and 10 postpartum/newborn AEs, associated with COVID-19 vaccines over 40 months are compared to those after influenza vaccines, and those after all other vaccines (except COVID-19) over 412 months. A proportional reporting ratio (PRR) with 95% confidence intervals are depicted where appropriate. Fisher Exact and Chi-square analysis were used when PRR was not applicable in the cases where there were zero AEs in the comparison groups. FDA uses a breach of safety signal as a PRR of ≥ 2 and a Chi-square ≥ 4.

Adverse Event (AE)	COVID-19 Vaccines Over 40 Months vs Influenza Vaccines Over 412 Months	COVID-19 Vaccines Over 40 Months vs All Other Vaccines Over 412 Months
	PRR 114	PRR 38.4
Miscarriage	95% CI 81.0 - 161	95% CI 27.6 – 53.6
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 27.0	p < 0.0001, z statistic 21.5
Fetal chromosome abnormality	Significantly increased in COVID-19	PRR 87.6
	vs influenza Vaccines	95% CI: 19.5 – 393
	Fishers Exact $p < 0.000001$	p < 0.0001, z statistic 5.84

	COVID-19 Vaccines Over 40	COVID-19 Vaccines Over 40 Months	
Adverse Event (AE)	Months vs Influenza Vaccines Over	vs All Other Vaccines Over 412	
	412 Months	Months	
	Chi-square 127		
Fetal malformation	PRR 206	PRR 51.5	
	95% CI: 48.0 – 884	95% CI: 22.6 – 118	
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 7.17	p < 0.0001, z statistic 9.36	
	PRR 51.5	PRR 11.4	
Cervical insufficiency	95% CI 10.9 - 243	4.39 – 29.8	
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 4.98	p < 0.0001, z statistic 4.99	
	PRR 83.9	PRR 22.2	
Premature rupture of	95% CI: 44.1 – 160	95% CI: 14.0 – 35.1	
membranes	p < 0.0001, z statistic 13.5	p < 0.0001, z statistic 13.2	
	PRR 36.7	PRR 8.73	
Premature labor	95% CI: 23.5 – 57.3	95% CI: 5.98 – 11.2	
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 15.9	p < 0.0001, z statistic 15.9	
	PRR 29.3	PRR 11.7	
Premature delivery	95% CI: 20.1 – 42.7	95% CI 8.20 – 16.7	
•	p < 0.0001, z statistic 17.6	p < 0.0001, z statistic 13.6	
	Significantly increased in COVID-19	DDD of 0	
DI (1 1 'C' ('	vs influenza Vaccines	PRR 25.8	
Placental calcification	Fishers Exact $p = 0.000008$	95% CI 4.84 – 137	
	Chi-square 46.2	p < 0.0001, z statistic 3.81	
	Significantly increased in COVID-19	PRR 173	
Placental infarction	vs influenza Vaccines	95% CI 9.81 – 3060	
Placental infarction	Fishers Exact p < 0.000001		
	Chi-square 69.7	p = 0.0004, z statistic 3.52	
	Significantly increased in COVID-19	Significantly increased in COVID-19	
Placental thrombosis	vs influenza Vaccines	vs All Other Vaccines	
Placental thrombosis	Fishers Exact $p = 0.000001$	Fishers Exact $p = 0.000001$	
	Chi-square 54.3	Chi-square 54.3	
	Significantly increased in COVID-19	Significantly increased in COVID-19	
Diagonta agenta	vs influenza Vaccines	vs All Other Vaccines	
Placenta accreta	Fishers Exact $p = 0.00079$	Fishers Exact $p = 0.00079$	
	Chi-square 28.9	Chi-square 28.9	
	PRR 66.2	PRR 21.1	
Placental abruption	95% CI: 34.6 – 127	95% CI: 13.0 – 34.2	
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 12.6	p < 0.0001, z statistic 12.3	
	PRR 499	Significantly increased in COVID-19	
Placental insufficiency	95% CI: 29.8 – 8360	vs All Other Vaccines	
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 4.32	Fishers Exact p < 0.000001	

	COVID-19 Vaccines Over 40	COVID-19 Vaccines Over 40 Months	
Adverse Event (AE)	Months vs Influenza Vaccines Over	vs All Other Vaccines Over 412	
raverse Event (112)	412 Months	Months	
	TIL MORUS	Chi-square 147	
	PRR 24.8	PRR 18.1	
Placental disorder	95% CI: 12.9 – 47.7	95% CI: 9.61 – 34.0	
Placental disorder			
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 9.7	p < 0.0001, z statistic 8.98	
Fetal-maternal	PRR 72.1	PRR 72.1	
hemorrhage	95% CI: 8.65 – 601	95% CI: 8.65 – 601	
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 3.96	p < 0.0001, z statistic 3.96	
	Significantly increased in COVID-19	Significantly increased in COVID-19	
Fetal growth restriction	vs influenza Vaccines	vs All Other Vaccines	
O	Fishers Exact p < 0.000001	Fishers Exact p < 0.000001	
	Chi-square 148	Chi-square 140	
Reduced amniotic fluid	PRR 175	PRR 15.9	
volume	95% CI: 22.7 – 1350	95% CI: 6.98 – 36.3	
volume	p < 0.0001, z statistic 4.96	p < 0.0001, z statistic 6.58	
	PRR 58.2	PRR 15.8	
Preeclampsia	95% CI: 34.3 – 98.8	95% CI: 10.4 – 23.9	
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 15.1	p < 0.0001, z statistic 13.0	
Estal hand mate	PRR 48.9	PRR 25.0	
Fetal heart rate	95% CI: 31.2 – 76.7	95% CI: 16.7 – 37.4	
abnormality	p < 0.0001, z statistic 17.0	p < 0.0001, z statistic 15.6	
	PRR 56.7	PRR 28.3	
Fetal cardiac disorder	95% CI: 18.6 – 173	95% CI: 11.8 – 67.7	
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 7.10	p < 0.0001, z statistic 7.52	
	Significantly increased in COVID-19	Significantly increased in COVID-19	
Fetal vascular	vs influenza Vaccines	vs All Other Vaccines	
malperfusion	Fishers Exact p < 0.000001	Fishers Exact p < 0.000001	
-	Chi-square 148	Chi-square 140	
	Significantly increased in COVID-19	Significantly increased in COVID-19	
	vs influenza Vaccines	vs All Other Vaccines	
Fetal arrhythmia	Fishers Exact p < 0.000001	Fishers Exact p < 0.000001	
	Chi-square 84.0	Chi-square 84.0	
	PRR 30.9	PRR 6.87	
Fetal distress	95% CI: 11.6 – 82.3	95% CI: 3.48 – 13.5	
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 6.87	p < 0.0001, z statistic 5.56	
	Significantly increased in COVID-19	Significantly increased in COVID-19	
Fetal biophysical profile	vs influenza Vaccines	vs All Other Vaccines	
abnormal	Fishers Exact p 0.000076	Fishers Exact p < 0.000076	
actioninal		_	
	Chi-square 37.7	Chi-square 37.7	

	COVID-19 Vaccines Over 40	COVID-19 Vaccines Over 40 Months	
Adverse Event (AE)	Months vs Influenza Vaccines Over	vs All Other Vaccines Over 412	
	412 Months	Months	
Fetal cardiac arrest	PRR 108	PRR 108	
	95% CI: 24.5 – 478	95% CI: 24.5 – 478	
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 6.18	p < 0.0001, z statistic 6.18	
	PRR 241	PRR 67.6	
Hemorrhage in	106 – 550	39.7 – 115	
pregnancy	p < 0.0001, z statistic 13.1	p < 0.0001, z statistic 15.5	
	PRR 72.3	PRR 28.1	
Fetal death (stillbirth)	95% CI: 47.8 – 109	95% CI: 19.4 – 40.6	
	p < 0.0001, z statistic 20.4	p < 0.0001, z statistic 13.0	
Prematue infant death	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs influenza Vaccines Fishers Exact p < 0.000001 Chi-square 97.4	PRR 124 95% CI: 15.7 – 975 p < 0.0001, z statistic 4.57	
Neonatal asphyxia	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs influenza Vaccines Fishers Exact p < 0.0001 Chi-square 69.7	PRR 27.5 95% CI: 7.01 – 108 p < 0.0001, z statistic 4.75	
Neonatal dyspnea	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs influenza Vaccines Fishers Exact p < 0.000001 Chi-square 104	PRR 134 95% CI: 17.1 – 1050 p < 0.0001, z statistic 4.66	
Neonatal infection	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs influenza Vaccines Fishers Exact p = 0.000008 Chi-square 46.2	PRR 12.9 95% CI: 3.32 – 49.9 p = 0.0002, z statistic 4.66	
Neonatal hemorrhage	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs influenza Vaccines Fishers Exact p = 0.000076 Chi-square 37.7	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs influenza Vaccines Fishers Exact p = 0.000076 Chi-square 37.7	
Neonatal insufficient breast milk	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs influenza Vaccines Fishers Exact p < 0.000001 Chi-square 84.0	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs All Other Vaccines Fishers Exact p < 0.00001 Chi-square 84.0	
Neonatal pneumonia	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs influenza Vaccines Fishers Exact $p = 0.000076$ Chi-square 37.7	PRR 41.2 95% CI: 4.50 – 378 p = 0.0010, z statistic 3.29	

Adverse Event (AE)	COVID-19 Vaccines Over 40 Months vs Influenza Vaccines Over	COVID-19 Vaccines Over 40 Months vs All Other Vaccines Over 412
	412 Months	Months
Neonatal respiratory	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs influenza Vaccines	PRR 17.7
distress	Fishers Exact p = 0.000080 Chi-square 97.4	95% CI: 6.58 – 47.4 p = 0.0010, z statistic 5.70
Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs influenza Vaccines Fishers Exact p < 0.000001 Chi-square 97.4	PRR 5.37 95% CI: 2.49 – 11.6 p = 0.0010, z statistic 4.28
Neonatal seizure	Significantly increased in COVID-19 vs influenza Vaccines Fishers Exact p < 0.000001 Chi-square 62.2	PRR 12.0 95% CI: 3.85 – 37.5 p = 0.0010, z statistic 4.28

Discussion

Compared to influenza and all other vaccine products, COVID-19 vaccines in pregnancy have demonstrated unacceptable breaches in safety signals across all 37 AEs investigated, 27 antepartum and 10 postpartum/newborn. All 37 AEs breach CDC/FDA limits for safety and are consistent with the authors' extensive clinical observations. Summary statistics for the deviation of safety signal breaches are described here: mean (n, range) of the PRR was 69.3 (46, 5.37 - 499), z statistic 9.64 (46, 3.29 - 27.0), and Chi-square was 74.7 (26, 28.9 - 148). The magnitude of these safety deviations is unparalleled given the CDC/FDA guidelines defining a PRR \geq 2 or a Chi-square \geq 4 as a cause for alarm. The z statistic is informative as it describes the standard deviation of AEs in the COVID-19 vaccines above other vaccines. Most p-values were in the range of one in a million or less.

The scope of the pregnancy complications in this study are of great concern and consistent with the vast obstetrical experience of the authors' observations. The catastrophic effects of the COVID-19 vaccines in pregnancy are associated with nearly every obstetrical/neonatal complication imaginable. Placental abnormalities also exhibited a substantial breach in safety signals including placental insufficiency, placental calcification, placental infarction, placental thrombosis, placenta accreta, and other placental disorders. The placental abnormalities noted in this study are consistent with clinical observations from sonographers and physicians reviewing ultrasound images prior to birth and are depicted in Figure 1. Figure 1 depicts three separate women's third trimester fetal ultrasound images documenting classic features observed after administration of COVID-19 vaccines earlier in pregnancy. Many of these findings are consistent with multiple pregnancy adverse events described in this report including placental calcifications, placental insufficiency, placental infarction, placental thrombosis, placenta accreta, placental disorders, reduced amniotic fluid volume, and fetal growth restriction. The placental images demonstrate calcifications (c), lacunae (L), and infarcts (i) as pictured in Figure 1. This present study investigating AEs in pregnancy following COVID-19 vaccination is consistent with two other Pfizer sources [9,10] and two prior FDA/CDC VAERS sources, as discussed below [5,11].

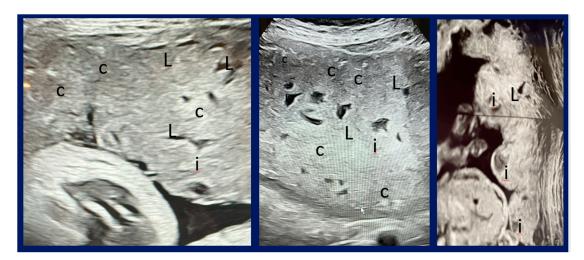


Figure 1. Depicted are three separate pregnant women's ultrasound images in the third trimester documenting the classic features that have been noted after COVID-19 vaccines administered during pregnancy. Many of these findings are consistent with the multiple pregnancy adverse events related to COVID-19 vaccines in pregnancy in this report including placental calcifications, placental insufficiency, placental infarction, placental thrombosis, placental accreta, placental disorders, reduced amniotic fluid volume, and fetal growth restriction. The images represent calcifications (c), lacunae (L), and infarcts (i).

February 28, 2021: Pfizer's 5.3.6 Post Market Surveillance Analysis Completed

The Pfizer 5.3.6 legally mandated post-market analysis [9] documents COVID-19 vaccines to be the most injurious and lethal medical product ever rolled out with 42,098 casualties (AEs) including 1,223 deaths in just 10 weeks (see page 7) thus documenting an "injure-to-kill" ratio of 33.4. Page 12 of Pfizer's report [9] documents concerning pregnancy outcome as follows:

- A miscarriage rate of 81% (26/32; 238/270 had no follow-up),
- A five-fold increase in stillbirth rates from an expected rate 5.8/1000 to 31/1000 (1/32 rate),
- An eight-fold increase in neonatal death rate from expected rate of 3.9/1000 to 31/1000 (1/32 rate), and
- A 14% incidence of breast-feeding complications in those newborns whose mothers received the COVID-19 vaccines in pregnancy.

Pfizer and the FDA attempted to conceal the post-market analyses of AEs [9] for 55-75 years [12,13].

January 12, 2022: The American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ABOG) Put on Notice Regarding the Unacceptable Breaches in VAERS Safety Signals

The American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ABOG) published their "Statement Regarding Dissemination of COVID-19 Misinformation" on September 27, 2021 [14]. A senior constituent and former ABOG examiner personally complained to ABOG's Executive Director about its unprecedented threats to 60,000 Ob/Gyn physicians, pushing physicians to recommend un-tested, experimental COVID-19 vaccinations in pregnancy. ABOG threatened to remove the licenses and board certifications of this senior board-certified ObGyn and maternal-fetal medicine physician.

In response, this physician compiled an open, public letter to ABOG published on January 12, 2022 [11]. This 98-page open letter to ABOG specifically reviewed the unacceptable breach in VAERS safety signals to the attention of ABOG's senior officers and examiners. Under a section entitled "The VAERS Data Has Signaled Warnings that Can No Longer be Ignored" on page 12, the letter specifically detailed unprecedented deaths, fetal malformations, and pregnancy losses in the VAERS database. The letter also warned ABOG of multiple other major concerns among others not listed here:

- LNPs were concentrated in ovaries,
- A female fetus has only about 1 million gametes (ova) and each is exposed to the potentially toxic substances in the LNP's including vaccine-mRNA,
- Any inflammatory substance such as the COVID-19 vaccine, is dangerous in the developing embryo/fetus and may cause permanent damage, malformation, death, placental insufficiency, and potentially lifelong chronic diseases,
- Disruption of the TOL7 and TOL8 receptors on cell may increase risk to infections and cancers,
- An unprecedented number of stillbirths in the US, Canada, Scotland, Europe and many other locations, and
- Scott Davison the CEO of OneAmerica insurance company has reported all-cause death rates up 40% in ages 18-64 years after the vaccine rollout and that a 10% uptick in all-cause mortality was catastrophic for the insurance industry.

The open letter to ABOG published January 12, 2022 also provided ABOG with references for 1,019 peer-reviewed medical journal publications in just 12 months after COVID-19 vaccines rolled out, documenting severe injuries and death [11]. As of June, 12 2024, 42 months after the COVID-19 vaccine rollout, there are now 3,580 such studies [15]. ABOG never responded to the letter but continued to recertify this physician in 2022 and in 2023.

Concerns were expressed by many regarding the potential of the mRNA-based vaccines to be reversed-transcribed into the human genome, including germ cells of men and women potentially creating a genetic alteration in offspring. As such, this would not just be an epigenetic multigenerational catastrophe as in the case of DES – it could have permanent consequences to the future of the human genome. Why was this not excluded prior to human experimentation? A strong case can be made that pushing novel COVID-19 vaccines in pregnancy is the greatest ethical breach in the history of medicine [16]. The litany of lies forced upon global citizens and concerned health care providers over the course of the pandemic years have been methodically proven false: [17]

- COVID-19 vaccines would never be mandated,
- hydroxychloroquine is unsafe and ineffective,
- ivermectin is unsafe and ineffective,
- there are no safety concerns with the COVID-19 vaccines during pregnancy,
- mRNA from the COVID-vaccines remains localized in the deltoid muscle, and
- mRNA in vaccines could never be reversed transcribed into the human genome.

But alarmingly, Aldén and colleagues demonstrated in February of 2022 that the vaccine mRNA is reverse-transcribed into human liver cells *in-vitro* [18], and two separate studies in 2022 [19], and 2023 [20], by lead author Hanna and colleagues demonstrated that intact vaccine mRNA is excreted into human breast milk, potentially vaccinating the newborn while breastfeeding.

This foregoing brings heightened urgency to the question of whether COVID-19 mRNA is being reverse-transcribed into the human genome. *The American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* in early 2024 published an article by Lin and colleagues [21] documenting transplacental transmission of COVID-19 vaccine mRNA across the placenta into fetal blood, which also appears to be bioactive in production of spike protein expression in the placenta and decidua. This finding could potentially explain several of the pregnancy related AEs in this study including many of the placenta-related AEs as reflected in ultrasound images in Figure 1. The bioactivity of the vaccine mRNA in the decidua could also explain, at least in part, menstrual abnormalities and infertility. Lin and colleagues [21] validate the warnings over 2 years ago (January 2022) issued to the American Board of Obstetrics & Gynecology (ABOG) by the dissenting maternal-fetal medicine physician's open, public letter [11]. Indeed, the lipid nanoparticles were designed to pass through the placenta and enter the fetal blood.

April 2023: VAERS Analysis of AEs in Pregnant and Menstruating Women

In a prior publication Thorp and colleagues [5] compared 18 AEs over 18 months after COVID-19 vaccination to AEs after influenza vaccines occurring over 282 months. This analysis used PRR

based on three different variables: AE per time, AE per inoculation, and AE per individual vaccinated [5]. There were 17 obstetrical AEs and 1 AE assessing abnormalities in menstrual function. All 18 AEs documented significant breaches in the CDC/FDA's safety signal of a PRR \geq 2 including. The PRRs by time for menstrual abnormalities - 4257; miscarriage - 177; fetal malformation - 21; preeclampsia - 83; preterm delivery - 32.3; low amniotic fluid volume - 17; abnormal fetal surveillance - 83; and stillbirth - 135; all exceeded safety limits. All foregoing AEs had a p value of less than one in a million.

July 2023 Pfizer's: Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo Controlled Clinical Trial in Pregnant Women, COVID-19 vaccine versus Placebo

Also consistent with the findings in this present study is Pfizer's "Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo Controlled Clinical Trial in Pregnant Women, COVID-19 vaccine versus Placebo" released in July 2023. Pfizer's phase 2/3 clinical trial, allegedly a randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial, was grossly underpowered [10]. There were only 324 pregnant women, 161 randomized to COVID-19 vaccines and 163 to placebo, resulting in at least 8 newborn outcomes of grave concern. These included the following:

- 1) low Apgar Scores (depressed newborns) increased by 100%;
- meconium aspiration syndrome substantially increased;
- 3) neonatal jaundice increased by 80%;
- 4) congenital malformations increased by 70%;
- 5) atrial septal defect increased by 220%;
- 6) fetal growth restriction substantially increased;
- 7) congenital nevus increased by 200%; and perhaps most concerningly,
- 8) congenital anomalies with developmental delays at 6 months of life, increased by 310%.

How many women would have *ever* considered taking COVID-19 vaccines in pregnancy if their Ob/Gyn physicians informed them of these 8 newborn outcomes from Pfizer's phase 2/3 clinical trial? It would seem unlikely that any women would have willingly taken the COVID-19 vaccines in pregnancy had they been given honest informed consent required by the Nuremberg Code of Ethics.

Are Any of Pfizer's "Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Double Blinded Clinicals Involving COVID-19 Vaccines Valid?

Turtles All The Way Down: Vaccine Science and Myth, a book of over 500 pages with more than 1200 references, states that there has never been a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial for any of the vaccines currently on the FDA schedule [22]. Published since 2019 no statement of fact in this book has ever been proven false by anyone in the world. All alleged clinical trials conducted by Pfizer and other vaccine manufacturers are not given true placebo groups and otherwise questionable given the corporate kleptocratic entanglement of the pharmaceutical and U.S. governmental complex. Legal claims challenging the integrity and veracity of Pfizer's clinical trials are pending in state and federal courts. Whistleblower Brook Jackson working for Ventavia Research Group observed gross breach of standard clinical practices in Pfizer's clinical trials stating that the company falsified data, unblinded patients, employed inadequately trained vaccinators, and was slow to follow up on adverse events reported in Pfizer's pivotal phase III trial. Jackson's testimony is detailed in the British Journal of Medicine [23]. Jackson stated that staff who conducted quality control checks were overwhelmed by the volume of problems they were finding. Jackson sued Pfizer in Federal court under the False Claims Act for fraud. Additionally, Pfizer is currently being sued by the Texas Attorney General [24] for violation of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act and by the Kansas Attorney General [25] on multiple counts of misleading consumers. Pfizer and the U.S. government are misleading consumers and the government's granting of US tax dollars to promote COVID-19 vaccines in many private entities [26] including medical organizations [27], hospitals [28], faith leaders [29], retail pharmacies including CVS and Walgreens [30], is even more concerning.

There are many strengths of this study. Including this report, there are now 5 studies obtained from biased sources all promoting COVID-19 vaccines in pregnancy (CDC/FDA and Pfizer) and yet, they all demonstrate unequivocal breach of safety signals [5,9–11]. Despite CDC/FDA's and Pfizer's

extreme pro-vaccine bias, the government's and Pfizer's own data incriminate their positions that COVID-19 vaccination is safe in anyone, let alone the most vulnerable population of pregnant women, preborns and newborns. The continued promotion of COVID-19 vaccination even in the most vulnerable populations of pregnant women, preborns/newborns while making fraudulent claims of safety and efficacy is unjustified by science, by the law, or the ethical principles of the Nuremberg Code. The COVID-19 vaccination promotion needs to be halted immediately with appropriate warning to the global citizens.

In Part II of this series, we focus on how the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) have manipulated and throttled the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) and have allowed VAERS to be denigrated in order to move toward closed vaccine surveillance systems including V-safe, Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) system, and the and Biologics Effectiveness and Safety (BEST) system. We will also explore how the tentacles of government corruption pushed COVID-19 vaccination in pregnancy through the New England Journal of Medicine.

In Part III of this series, we will critically review all the published studies involving COVID-19 vaccinations in pregnancy.

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